

The Times-Dispatch.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1908.

DISORDERLY BARS.

A recent news item gave the names of persons who had applied to the County Court of Henrico for a renewal of their licenses to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold.

The people of the neighborhoods where these bars are located are thus afforded opportunity to come forward and object, if they wish, to the renewal of those licenses. And in every case where a bar has become a disreputable resort it is their bounden duty to do so. The man who keeps a decent place, respects the law, and is considerate of the rights of the public, has nothing to fear; it is only the keepers of disorderly resorts who dread such proceedings.

There are many good men who are not good citizens. In this, that they fail in the performance of civic duties which are as much incumbent upon them as upon other members of the community. This is notoriously true in political affairs. It is also true in the matter of abating nuisances of various descriptions. The good, easy-going fellow takes no trouble upon himself until he himself is hurt. Then he is astounded at the lack of interest on the part of his neighbors—a quality that he has always exhibited towards them under similar circumstances. That's very wrong. It is the very antithesis of public spirit and of neighborliness and civic virtue.

In Richmond there are bars which have existed upon the sufferance of people who are too inert or indifferent to go to court and utter their protests.

In some cases these so-called saloons are the resorts of desperate characters and are well known by reason of the crime and disorder which occur there. It is not to be doubted that their licenses would have been taken from them long ago if proper representation of the facts in each case had been made to the court. Protests ought to be made and persistently pressed.

The law-respecting and order-preserving bartender has nothing to lose, but very much to gain, by having these disreputable resorts closed. They not only bring odium upon themselves, but, to a certain extent, upon the whole trade. When the public's anger is aroused it cannot be counted upon to be very discriminating.

And so we indulge the hope that due notice will be given here when applications for licenses will be passed upon, and that, with the aid of the police, the court will be informed what resorts are disreputable.

We would not visit the sins of the guilty upon the innocent, but would have it well understood that those who cannot, or will not, keep proper places shall not have licenses. For the laxity in this respect heretofore we put the blame where it belongs—upon the public.

SPARROW AND PIGEON.

The English sparrow is a John Bull of a bird—sturdy, thick-set, pugnacious, persistent. We are told that the first of the brood were brought to the northern part of this country as far back as 1850. They were then thought to be insect killers and so they are when the question is narrowed between eating insects and starving to death, but, as a rule, they find and fatten on seeds and grain. The latter they will eat either in the milky or hard state. Such are the facts. The Agricultural Department at Washington has proved them by "most mortem" made upon the carcasses of four or five thousand of these sparrows. The English are a thrifty people and good gardeners and we wonder if they tolerate this bird as we do, or if he is as pestiferous there as he is here?

The first Times-Dispatch knew of the introduction of the English sparrow into Virginia was in 1870. At that time the elms in the Capitol Square were infested by caterpillars. Gov. W. C. Newberry, the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, by appointment of Governor Walker, had about a dozen pairs of English sparrows brought here from the North in the belief that they would destroy caterpillar eggs and so relieve us of that pest. But caterpillar eggs when plenty of grain in the seeded fields and in the ripened sweet-souped and peaceful-minded wheat and oats. So the English sparrow became a permanent settler—an Anglo-Virginian—and multiplied much and thrived greatly and drove away many native birds.

Last season the question was raised whether this imported sparrow had increased or decreased in numbers. Many people of this vicinity insisted that they had decreased, but the United States Department of Agriculture taking the country by and large held no such opinion. And their view carries with it the weight of great authority. But however that may have been in 1907, we find them plentiful enough this year. We hear them o' mornings twittering and fighting, mating and building, complete masters of the situation, there being few native birds to disturb their possession of houses and gardens, gutters and streets.

The greatest enemy they have is the

unfeathered male bipeds, genus homo, of ages ranging from ten to fifteen years. These employ gravel-shooters, air guns, etc., to destroy them and with some success. Would that these sparrows could be quietly reduced in numbers as the pigeons have been!

Time was when there was such flights and roosts of wild pigeons that the limbs of mighty forest trees broke down under their weight where they alighted. Time was, too, some forty odd years ago, when there were thousands of ownerless pigeons here in Richmond. They made their nests in and about large buildings, under the eaves of the Capitol, in the old City Hall portico, about the Callego Mills, etc. Their best feeding grounds were around the corn and wheat mills and near the railroad depots where grain had been spilled in handling, but upon occasions they would make excursions to the country and do much the same sort of pillaging that the English sparrow is doing now.

These large flocks of city pigeons have disappeared. The boys have killed many but the most of them, we suspect, have been caught and sacrificed to the trapshooters. Great indeed was the slaughter of pigeons just before the clay-pigeon came into vogue.

Of the native sparrow there are no less than forty species in America. About one-third of their food consists of insects. Small grasshoppers are staple articles of diet with them. Their vegetable diet is mainly hard seeds, grain and weed seed, particularly. Authorities say that the snow bird and tree sparrow are the most numerous of all the sparrows. There are "song sparrows," "white throated sparrows," "chipping sparrows," too, all unobtrusive in plumage, song and action and nearly all migratory, but there is probably no part of the United States where some cannot be found throughout the year.

DOUBLE TAXATION.

In the substitute revenue bill it is provided that all contractors shall pay a license tax, which is right and proper, but under the practical operation of the law it is quite clear that there will be double taxation, and double taxation is always to be discouraged. The amount of taxes which every contractor shall pay is to be ascertained as follows:

"If the gross amount of all orders of contracts accepted and executed do not exceed five thousand dollars, he shall pay the sum of five dollars; if the amount of such orders or contracts are more than five thousand and do not exceed ten thousand dollars, ten dollars; if the amount of such orders or contracts exceed ten thousand and do not exceed twenty thousand dollars, fifteen dollars; if the amount of such orders or contracts exceed twenty thousand and do not exceed fifty thousand dollars, twenty dollars; if the amount of such orders or contracts exceed fifty thousand and do not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, fifty dollars; if the amount of such orders or contracts exceed one hundred thousand and do not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one hundred dollars; and if the amount of such orders or contracts exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty dollars."

That is fair enough on its face, but it is unfair when the fact is considered that there are general contractors and sub-contractors. In order to show how the law would operate, we cite the following illustration given to us by one of the largest and most reliable of the Richmond contractors: We will suppose that a citizen is going to build a house to cost \$12,000. He lets the contract to a general contractor, and the general contractor sub-lets a part of the work to sub-contractors. We will say that the brick and stone work will cost \$2,000, the carpenter work \$1,000 the plumbing \$1,000, the plastering \$1,000 and so on. In such a case the general contractor would pay taxes on the whole amount of the job, to wit, \$12,000, while each sub-contractor would pay on the amount of his contract, making the State receive taxes on \$18,000 or \$20,000 worth of work, where the whole job cost only \$12,000.

What is the inevitable effect of such a law? Who will pay this extra tax? Not the contractors nor the sub-contractors, but the owner of the house. Each contractor will charge a little more for his work—enough to cover the tax—and so the man who builds a \$12,000 house will be taxed at the outset on a \$15,000 job. Then if he borrows money to pay for the job he will be taxed on the assessed value of the property and also on the mortgage, for, of course, the borrower pays the mortgage tax.

This sort of thing is wrong in principle, and whenever the State attempts to gouge its citizens, it arouses all the anarchy in him and tempts him to dodge the assessor. If the State expects her citizens to be honest in making their returns, she must set the example. She must be fair and straightforward in all her dealings with her citizens if she would expect her citizens to be fair and straightforward in their dealings with her.

There is another view to take. That sort of policy is penny-wise and pound foolish, for it tends to cripple enterprise; tends to keep money from seeking investment in the State; tends to drive capital out of the State.

The State must have revenue to pay her expenses and to meet the interest on her debt, but we believe that she can raise all the revenue necessary without resort to double taxation and oppression.

A PUBLIC NEED.

Speaking of the Campbell investigation and the forthcoming investigation of the Central State Hospital, the Farmville Herald proposes "a permanent investigating Committee to be endowed with perpetual motion and powers of perpetuity."

Nay, rather, esteemed contemporary, let us have a State Board of Charities. If there were such a board in Virginia occasions for investigation in our public institutions would be rare, and when occasion did arise the investigation would be conducted by the board.

This seems to us a most opportune occasion to press the proposal of the Virginia Conference of Charities and Corrections that a State Board of Charities be created in Virginia. Such a board would have no powers of control. The board would have no power to make appoint-

ments or in any way to control the affairs of the eleemosynary institutions. It would simply have supervisory powers, the privilege of visiting the institutions and inspecting them and making suggestions and reporting to the central authorities. It is not proposed to pay the members of the board any salary whatever, and the only expense would be the salary of a competent secretary and possibly the expenses of the members of the board when engaged in actual service.

A distinguished citizen of Washington, who spent thirty years of his life as secretary of the Board of Charities of the State of Illinois, was in Richmond recently and gave some most valuable information on this subject. He said that it was shown by the books that during the existence of Illinois board the State saved a million dollars in expenses, to say nothing of a more efficient service.

This gentleman is willing to come to Richmond and make a talk before the General Assembly, or before the committee of the Senate and House having this subject in charge, and explain the functions and practical operations of a board of charities. Of course, he has no personal interest in the matter, but he feels a deep interest in this subject, and is willing to declare his faith. It seems to us most desirable that a man of his learning and his experience should appear before our State Legislature and tell what he knows. We hope, therefore, that an invitation will be extended to him to speak at some convenient time.

Let us not cling to the old ways simply because they are old. Let us find out the best way and adopt it. If we do not profit by the experience of others we are dull and stupid, and inexorably so.

"COME SOUTH, YOUNG MAN."

In a recent address delivered in the State of Georgia, President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway Company, said:

"We look to-day throughout this country, particularly in the South, that is growing in industry more rapidly than in any other section, the young men who are to take the helm. I mean not the young man who is courageously willing to take it, who, in his self-confidence, is equal to the task, but the man who is really ready—the man who is prepared, the man who knows the thing which he is going to attempt to do."

The Southern Railway Company is a live, progressive corporation, and has done a great deal to develop the country through which its extensive lines pass. But Mr. Spencer knows that the greatest assets of the South are its young men. We may have our railroads and our factories; we may have our fine agricultural lands and our rich mineral resources, but unless we have the right sort of men to operate the railroads and the factories and to develop the lands and the mines we shall be poor.

Away with the false idea that there is no chance in the South for a young man. There is a better chance in the South for the active, energetic, intelligent and educated young man than over before in the history of the South, than in any other section of the country. There is a better opportunity in the South because the South is developing along new lines and has more opportunities for development than other sections. There is a fine chance for the young men of the South in agriculture if they will only train themselves for that line of work. If they will only educate themselves to be farmers, to understand scientific farming, to understand soils and fertilizers and the growth of plants and the business of growing and marketing crops. We wish that more of our young men would educate themselves for this branch of industry. It is promising and it is ennobling.

There is also a fine chance for the young men of the South in the industrial world, in railroading and manufacturing. The young man in the South who will fit himself to be a farmer or a railroad man or a manufacturer will be sure to find profitable employment without running away from home. We commend to all our young readers the sensible and encouraging words of President Spencer. They should be an inspiration to every Southern boy.

THE TALKING BOOK.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "When thou goest, it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest, it shall keep thee; when thou awakest, it shall talk with thee." Proverbs, vi, 23.

We all need a guide, for, left to our own wisdom, we soon excel in folly. There are dilemmas in all lives when a guide is more precious than a wedge of gold. The will of God is an infallible director for human life; nay, more, it will become the guardian of our days, keeping us from all evil. Unguarded moments there may be, when, unless some unseen power protects us, we shall fall into the hands of the foe.

Blessed is he who has God's law written on his heart, and is thus kept through faith unto salvation.

We will dwell more at length on the last clause of the text—"when thou awakest, it shall talk with thee."

We perceive here that the Word is living. How else could it speak? A dead book cannot talk, nor can a dumb book speak. Never book spoke like this book. Its voice is like the voice of God, powerful and full of majesty. Here is a Word full of truth. Error is death, truth is life. The living Christ is in this book, and His face shines in almost every page. Hear His verdict: "The grass withereth and the flower thereof falleth away, but the Word of the Lord endureth forever."

That Word, moreover, is personal. "It shall talk with thee." It is a book that talks, not of the moon, nor the planet Jupiter. It does not dwell on the distant ages, nor does it say much of the periods yet to come, but it deals with us—with you and me in the business of to-day. How sin may be to-day forgiven and our souls brought at once into union with Christ. "With thee," alone, personally, as a man talks to man, face to face.

It has many tender exhortations to sinners. If they will not stoop to God, eternal mercy stoops to them. In all confessions into which man can fall, here is found the precise message for him.

And when we become the children of God, surely then this book talks to us wondrously. In the family of heaven it is the child's own book.

As soon as we turn to our Father this

dear book comes at once as a love letter from that far-off country, signed with the Father's hand and perfumed with His love. If we grow in grace or if we backslide, this holy book still talks with us.

Whatever our condition before the eternal God, the Bible seems to be written on purpose for us. It talks to you as you are, not only as you should be, or as others have been, but with you—personally, about your present condition and habits.

How very faithful it always is! You never find the Word of God keeping back that which is profitable for you. It never allows one's sins to go unrebuked, nor one's backslidings to escape notice. It gives us timely warnings; it cries to us as soon as we turn aside. "Awake thou that sleepest," "watch and pray," "keep thy heart with all diligence," "keep thyself pure," and a thousand other words of warning does it address personally to each of us.

The Holy Scripture is very familiar. It does not say in the text "It shall preach to thee," "It shall lecture thee," "It shall scold thee." Oh, no, none of these! "It shall talk to thee." We sit at the feet of Jesus, to the living Word, and He comes down to us and to our understanding as a man talketh to his friends. It is not written in the celestial tongue, but in the patois of this lowland country, condescending to men of low estate.

How simple are the gospel! How delicately clear are those parables about the lost money, the lost sheep, the lost son! Wherever the Word touches on a vital point it is as clear as noonday. Nothing is too little for the Word of God to notice, or too bitter or sinful to be pardoned. It touches humanity at all points. Everywhere it seems to say: "Shall I hide this thing from Abraham, my friend?"

How often has it answered enquiries! In times of difficulty how plain the oracle! You have asked friends and they could not advise you, but you have gone to your knees and God has directed you on your way.

When the Word of God talks to us it influences us. All talk influences more or less. It soothes our sorrows and encourages us. Many a warrior has been ready to steal away from the battle but for the Word. "Be of good cheer, I will help thee." Brave spirits there are who would have been arrant cowards but for the message, which sent them back stronger than lions and swifter than eagles.

It puts fresh life-blood in you. Read of the glories of heaven, and you will feel that you can run with zeal the race set before you. It elevates, as well as cheers.

You cannot expect to grow in grace if you do not read the Holy Scriptures. If you are not familiar with the Word you cannot become like Him who spoke it. Dwell on it and it will confirm and settle you.

Ask yourself, does the Word of God after this fashion speak to my soul? How sayest thou, dear reader? Dost thou read the book for thyself and does it speak to thee? Has it ever condemned thee? Has it ever pointed thee to Christ? Art thou in the habit of going to this book to know thy duty and so to rule thy life? Is it thy family medicine? Is it thy test to let thee know the whole truth?

And, further, I would press this point. Do you talk to God? Does God talk to you? Does your heart go up to heaven? Does His Word come fresh from heaven to your soul? If not, you do not know the experience of the loving child of God.

May you this day be brought to see Christ Jesus in His Word and to receive Him as your crucified Savior, putting your whole trust in Him. Then from this day forward the Word will echo in your heart and sanctify your life, until you "see Him as He is in the courts of heaven."

Dnpatches from Charleston, W. Va., say surveyors are at work laying off a route for a railroad from that city to Sutton, on the Baltimore and Ohio road—a distance of one hundred miles. That would put the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania roads in more intimate connection than they are now. It is supposed the new road will be on the opposite bank of the Elk from that on which the Washash extension will run. It is stated also that the Washash is "engaged in connecting its line so as to secure a tidewater outlet to the East of Baltimore." Also that the Pennsylvania system, which controls the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio both, has been trying to block the Washash ever since its intentions became apparent.

There have also been land purchases at Cumberland, Md., which are by some supposed to be in the interest of one or the other of these rivals.

If we mistake not, the Washash is the road which is suspected of a desire to secure terminal facilities in Gloucester county, Va.; but as to the truth of that, we are bound to confess our ignorance.

The announcement of the candidacy of Governor Longino, of Mississippi, for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Mr. Hernando Desoto Money, is very pleasing, not only to the South, but to the best friends of the South in the North. Mr. Longino is an able man than Mr. Money, a stronger man in all respects, and, as the Springfield Republican says, "more nearly than he would revive the traditions of such able Mississippi senators as Lamar and George." As Governor he has made a notable record by his fight against lynching, championship of law and order, and opposition to reactionary movements for reducing the State's contribution to schools.

Rev. W. W. Waddell, a Presbyterian missionary, whose station is in the interior of Brazil, one hundred miles from Bahia, recently arrived in New York to be treated for what he believed was cancer, or at least a dangerous abscess of the mouth. The doctors at Bahia told him he should go to New York for special treatment. At the Presbyterian hospital in New York he placed himself in the hands of Dr. Elliot and asked the doctor to "tell him the worst and not spare him."

"What you need is a dentist," said Dr.

Elliot, in a moment. "Get the root pulled out and you'll be all right."

Half an hour later a dentist relieved him of the troublesome root, and of much mental perturbation besides.

Alfred P. Gorman, Jr., son of the Maryland Senator, has announced his purpose to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the State Senate in Howard county. It is understood that the Senator is averse to seeing his son enter politics, and would much prefer to have him stick to the profession of law. But politics is—or "are"—in the Gorman blood, and in this matter the boy won't listen to his pa.

The charming address of ex-Governor Cameron, delivered before the Lee Camp, February 23, upon the occasion of the presentation to that organization of a portrait of General James L. Kemper, is printed in full in Vol. XXX of the Southern Historical Papers, which is just out.

The closure movement is said to be gaining ground in the Senate, although there is some objection to the word, it being French. Any other word that means shut up will do just as well. That means closure means, and that is what the people want the senatorial debaters to do.

The Flood Press says: "A professing Christian who won't pay his obligations to his church or to individuals ought to do one of two things. He ought either to quit professing or go to paying, and do it quick."

Good sense. Such a "professing Christian" does the cause of religion more harm than a dozen every-day sinners who do not pretend to be good.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance says The Times-Dispatch is mistaken in saying that liquor is yet sold in the Capitol restaurants in Washington. All right, we are glad to hear it.

The various State Legislatures are closing up their work and adjourning New York's and Virginia's are still lingering in the lap of something or other.

New Hampshire has adopted the educational qualification as prerequisite to voting. The passage of the Barksdale pure elections bill is generally accepted as a victory of old vox populi.

Mr. Daniel Sully, of New York, looms up as the new Napoleon of finance.

Trend of Thought in Dixie Land

Atlanta Journal: William J. Bryan said he wants to organize a party for Mr. Cleveland's exclusive use. Then let him organize one for himself, and perhaps the Democrats will have a showing.

Nashville Banner: Senator Tillman has been placed on the Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate. Rather a wild steer to have to do with party steering.

Chattanooga Times: Of one thing we are sure: Mr. Cleveland isn't moving about over the country trying to organize Cleveland clubs.

Jacksonville Times-Union: Commissioner Francis seems to be carrying Europe by storm. The St. Louis Exposition seems destined to eclipse all others held in America in interest across the water.

Birmingham News: From the way they are hanging criminals in Mississippi there is no doubt the people of that State have been aroused to the importance of upholding the majesty and dignity of the law. A good example is being set which some other States would do well to emulate.

FROM THE CHURCH PAPERS. If the hearts of men were as they should be, something stronger than instinct, something higher than daily want and comfort, would give them the simple life of faith in God.

THE FATHER'S CARE. Our wants and fears, our perplexities for to-day, and our anxieties for to-morrow, are far greater and more serious than the wants and troubles of the birds, yet to us it is given to believe that our Heavenly Father knoweth that we have need of these things, and he careth for us, with a wisdom and power, a compassion and a gracious providence, that amazes all things of the mind.

How marvelous are the assurances of the Heavenly Father's care! And we may ask, "Give us this day our daily bread," and, casting all our care upon him, go about our business, believing, like the king, but with an infinitely higher confidence, sing songs of trust in our hearts every day.—Central Presbyterian.

The policy of Christian people should be to turn a deaf ear to the selfish side of Demetrius' cry, and affirm that the salvation of men from sin into a life of holiness and obedience to God.

THE TRUE POLICY. God-fearing love is the prime concern, and that everything which stands in the way of this consummation must be destroyed.—Religious Herald.

It is not our part to guide our life in this world, amid its tangled affairs. It is ours just to do our duty, our Master's bidding. Christ's hand is on the wheel.

THE MASTER'S BIDDING. He sees all the future. He pilots us. Let us learn to thank God that we cannot know our future, that we need not know it. Christ knows it, and it is better to go in the dark with him, letting him lead, than to go alone in the light and choose our own path.—Presbyterian Standard.

There is a good old saying: "The Lord is with the meek, and he will give them victory." The soul, in the reality of such a victory becomes clothed with humility.—Southern Christian.

There is a good old saying in the Bible: "To be kept from presumptuousness." It is well for men in business to repeat it when temptations to run hazardous risks are so abundant. Venturing on self is often an act of fatal folly. A good rule is never to do what we cannot conscientiously ask God to prosper, and never to go where we cannot ask our Master to go with us.—The Evangelist.

A true Christian on his death-bed confesses that he has been through his anticipations of evil which never arrived. As our Lord tells us, it is quite enough to bear them in mind, and we might take a lesson from the ravens, which may suffer from the hunger of to-day, but never from that of to-morrow.—S. S. Times.

New Prominent Before the Public.

Two men who are members of the United States Senate, who were not prominent before, but for different reasons. One is a native of Kentucky, the other a Virginian, in the sense of notoriety, at least, thrust upon him. One is Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland. The other is Reed Smoot of Utah.

Mr. Gorman, at least, is no new figure before the American people. He has been for years one of the most prominent men before the American people. He was United States Senator from Maryland and the leader of the Democrats in that august body. He led against the light against the World Bill. For that reason he has a warm place in the hearts of Southerners, though many of them are opposed to his methods in politics. For years he has been the "Boss" of Democratic politics in Maryland, and he ruled as such with a hard rod. Gorman is a man of exceptional ability and the Democrats recognizing this, have again honored him by making him the leader of the Senate. They rely on his astuteness as a parliamentarian and his ability as a leader to secure the reelection by the Senate of the nomination of the negro Crum as collector for the port of Charleston, S. C.

Reed Smoot was cheered by some women in the galleries when he took his seat in the Senate the day it reconvened in extra session. This was Mr. Smoot's first appearance. There is a protest on file with the Committee on Credentials against the seating of Mr. Smoot on the grounds of his being a member of the Mormon Church, and because of his connection with the Mormon Church. This made it all the more remarkable that he should have been elected to the Senate. The Mormon Church is said to rule politics and other things in Utah, and in the State of Utah.

It says elect this man and he is elected. At least that is what has been said in speeches in Congress upon the Statehood Bill, and it is more than probable that it will be said with even more vigor when the question of the right of Mr. Smoot to sit in the Senate comes before the body. The house refused to seat Brigham Roberts, who was the possessor of several wives. It remains to be seen what the Senate will do in a case that is said to be similar.

A man who makes one laugh may be said to be a public benefactor. With this promise granted, Mr. Frederick Opper can certainly be styled a public benefactor. His name is a familiar one to those who read the signature to cartoons. Mr. Opper is perhaps the most distinguished cartoonist in the country, and in no country has the cartoon a wider popularity. American humor is broad and at the same time it is keen. Opper's work is a time in a village store and later in a composing room, he sits down to his pen. At the age of twenty he went to work for Leslie's Weekly.

Three years later he went with Puck and helped to make that paper famous. It was he who began work on the Journal, and he is still engaged in making the readers of that paper laugh in spite of themselves. Opper was the creator of the "Suburban Resident," the man with the "ambitious countenance," who is hurrying for a train, and he has never been out of the public eye. His cartoons are famous and many now laugh over his conceptions of "John Bull in search of Trade."

Another humorous artist of the very first rank is Peter Newell. It is the man who has made the children love him. He has illustrated Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking-Glass, those two books that were written for children, but which are the delight of grown-up folks as well. It is the same way with his drawings. Children cry for them and they delight and amuse old people as well.

Peter Newell was born in Illinois in 1852. He showed a remarkable talent for drawing when quite young and after finishing his education he went to work making crayon portraits in a photographic gallery.

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William Loeb, Jr., the secretary to the President, is a man who has won his way by his own energy and brains. He is of German parentage and was born in Albany, New York, in 1848. After a common school education he studied short-hand and worked for a number of years for some time Bishop Doane's amanuensis. He went into politics and was made official stenographer for the Albany Assembly, and was elected to the New York State Assembly.

Loeb's private and confidential character has been a source of mystery. When an act of tyranny that could have done it made Mr. Roosevelt, President of the United States, Mr. Loeb was retained as his assistant secretary and succeeded George B. Cortelyou.

North Carolina Sentiment. The Newberry Journal has this to say: "No doubt visiting the full penalty of the law upon some prominent person found guilty of violating the law, in the matter of carrying concealed weapons, would have a salutary effect, and cause many to give up the plan of carrying a gun. It is an evil demanding the attention and correction by the authorities in every community."

The Durham Herald puts a lot of wisdom in this paragraph:

"The minority can only hope to win by getting votes that have been going to the other side; therefore it would seem that nothing can be gained by abusing people who do not believe as you do. Since the course may be the same in some States, but it does not carry national elections."

The United States Treasury seems to be a good place to graduate bank presidents. As assistant secretary of the Department resigned not long ago to become a vice-president of the big City Bank of New York and now it is reported that Mr. Aldrich, another member of the Treasury, is going to hand in his resignation so as to be free to accept the vice-presidency of the Riggs National Bank of Washington. The Riggs is controlled by the City Bank of New York.

As usual about this time of the year, New York is harassed with the fact that the country roads in the far west are in such miserable conditions, the farmers cannot haul the product of their hennies to market, even though they get a few there they find the railroads so blocked with freight and suffering so much from a shortage of cars they can carry but few eggs. This seemed to be a good time for Virginia farmers to rush eggs to market.